

This interesting addition to the genus has a sharper spire than any other species and a different sculpture. It is perhaps nearest *L. canaliculatus* Dall, which has coarser sculpture and a channeled suture.

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#### A NEW TETHYS FROM CALIFORNIA.

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BY T. D. A. COCKERELL.

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*Tethys (Neaplysia) ritteri*, n. sp.

Length 21 cm., breadth about 8 cm. Dark grayish-olivaceous; sides with oblique, flame-like, blood-red markings, especially about the middle of the body; upper surface of the head and outer surface of epipodial lobes mottled with brown, but without any conspicuous blotches; inner surface of epipodial lobes and mantle covering shell pale sea-green, wholly without markings; lobe overlapping branchiæ deep rich purple; when the shell is removed, the area beneath it is seen to be strongly suffused with dark purple; branchiæ purplish-grey; sole 45 mm., broad, transversely grooved and corrugated, greyish-brown, inclining to coffee-color; epipodial lobes about 80 mm. long and 28 broad, from base within ends of lobes to nearest part of sole about 67 mm.; anterior tentacles 11 mm. from inner base to tip; posterior tentacles 14 mm. long.

Shell very thin, flexible, corneous, 58 mm. long, 42 broad; accessory plate well-developed.

The animal produces an abundance of a reddish-brown fluid. The muscular stomach or gizzard contains eleven pentagonal corneous bodies, which fit raised areas on its wall. The largest of these bodies was  $14 \times 10\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$  mm. The alimentary canal contained seaweed.

*Hab.*: San Pedro, California. The specimen described was found cast up on the shore of the bay, just in front of the University of California Marine Laboratory, July 23, 1901. Others were obtained by workers at the laboratory; one of these, which I saw, had been in formalin, and the red, flame-like markings had wholly disappeared.

This animal has the structure of *T. californicus* (Cooper), which was also described from San Pedro, but the color-scheme is so entirely different that it must be assumed that the species are distinct. Should any reason hereafter appear to the contrary, *T. ritteri* will at least be a very distinct variety. It is named after Prof. Wm. E. Ritter,

director of the Marine Laboratory at San Pedro, in recognition of his important services to marine zoölogy.

#### JAPANESE VIVIPARA IN CALIFORNIA.

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BY ROBERT E. C. STEARNS.

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In the NAUTILUS for February, 1892, Mr. Williard M. Wood mentions the presence of "*Paludina Japonica*" (as determined by Mr. W. J. Raymond), in the Chinese market in San Francisco, where he saw a bucket-full of living specimens, being part of the first lot brought alive from Japan, where they are collected in the rice-fields near Yokohama, and are sold for a few cents a quart. They are called by the Chinese "Tsen law." Subsequently Mr. Wood (NAUTILUS, September, 1892), mentions seeing the same species and certain forms of *Anodonta* in an aquarium in a shop in the Chinese quarter of San Francisco.

A year or more ago, Mrs. A. E. Bush, of San José, sent me a few examples of a *Vivipara*, a quite familiar Japanese form. One living specimen sent to Dr. Pilsbry, he kindly determined for me as *V. stelmaphora* Bgt. (= *V. malleata* Rve.), "it is a female and gives us plenty of young," etc. From Mrs. Bush's note it appears that the species may now be collected, or might have been at the time she sent the specimens, in San José, and also in a little valley at the foot of Mount Hamilton. The examples received from her were collected at the former place. The first specimens from the several regions were detected by a boy, at a point seven or eight miles from San José. In wheeling over the floor of a little lake that was dry at the time, he picked up the shells and gave them to a friend who was interested in conchology.

From the above it is quite evident that somebody planted this Asiatic form thereabout, presumably some of the Japanese or Chinese living in the neighborhood. It may be remembered that the European *Helix aspersa* was planted in San José forty years ago; in course of time the mollusca of the region may exhibit quite a cosmopolitan aspect.

*Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 22, 1901.*